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That, having trouble at Macao to get bidders for the new opium farm, the farm is to be put up at public auction, intending bidders being required to deposit \$250,000.

That the Krupp munition works, near Leipsic, are now building locomotives, typewriters, adding-machines, cash-registers, bicycles, and similar instruments of peace.

That Romagne Cemetery, in France, where are buried 24,000 American soldiers, will be lighted by power furnished by an American auto-engine donated by the American Red Cross.

That Lords Curzon and Robert Cecil are quite at loggerheads over the rights and duties of the League of Nations in the matter of checking the Polish offensive against the Bolsheviks.

That fifty Congressmen are planning to study at first hand during the summer the problems of statehood for Hawaii, Philippine independence, and Chinese and Japanese immigration.

That Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood Marsh, of England, in a lecture on "Imperial Aspects of Aviation," has prophesied that important dispatches would be carried to all parts of the Empire by air.

That 2,500 starving children of Vienna left that city in February for Milan, where they went to Italian homes to be cared for, free of charge, this being the tenth in a series of such assignments.

That, according to the Bolshevik wireless service, the Moscow Communists were engaged on May Day in spring cleaning the Kremlin, and that Lenin was one of the cleaners, "carrying heavy loads."

That during the war France lost 57 per cent of her men under thirty-two years of age, 600,000 houses ruined, 75,000,000 acres of land laid waste, and 3,000 miles of railroad and 2,500 miles of highway destroyed.

That during the less than two years of Seigu-Kai control in Japan the government has prohibited the publication of eighty different reports, sixteen of which related to Korea; also that it has extended the censorship over various newspapers.

That a French committee has been formed to commemorate the centenary of the death of Napoleon I, May 5, and that the committee will collect a sum of money, to be called the Napoleon Endowment, which will be used for reconstruction purposes in the devastated regions of France.

That 175,000 American farm implements, shovels, hoes, rakes, hatchets, distributed by the "Society of Friends" Unit of the American Red Cross, are being used by the farmers of South Ardennes in their garden cultivation, the implements coming from two large United States Army Engineer supply dumps taken over by the Quaker relief workers and put within reach of farmers badly in need of such equipment.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE LEAGUE

On June 10 the Committee on Platform of the Republican National Convention reported the following plank defining its attitude toward the Paris Treaty and the Covenant of the League, and it was not opposed from the floor and had only one dissenter on the committee, a delegate from Wisconsin. Formulation of this plank in this precise form was the result of much negotiation between the party leaders and was influenced considerably by the threats of withdrawal from the party of Senators like Johnson, Borah, Brandegee, and McCormick. The fight for specific endorsement of the League with reservations guarding its Americanism was led at the last by former United States Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts.

The plank says:

The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war. We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair, when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants and not as peace-makers in a multitude of quarrels the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the President at Paris failed signally to accomplish this purpose and contained stipulations not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility, and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

That covenant repudiated, to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, the time-honored policy in favor of peace declared by Washington and Jefferson and Monroe and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiments of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration, and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiations.

The unfortunate insistence of the President upon having his own way, without any change and without any regard to the opinion of a majority of the Senate, which shares with him in the treaty-making power, and the President's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which Senators were required to vote, upon their consciences and their oaths, according to their judgment, upon the treaty as it was presented, or submit to the commands of a dictator in a matter where the authority under the Constitution was theirs and not his.

The Senators performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity and we pledge the coming Republican administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity, in accordance with American ideals and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise their judgment and their power in favor of justice and peace.

On June 3 the House, by a vote of 323 to 3 passed the following resolution:

"That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the date of the termination of the present war or of the present or existing emergency in any acts of Congress, joint resolutions, or proclamations of the President containing provisions contingent upon the date of the termination of

the war or of the present or existing emergency, or of the existence of a state of war, the date when this resolution becomes effective shall be construed and treated as the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, notwithstanding any provision in any act of Congress or joint resolution providing any other mode of determining the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency.

"Excepting, however, from the operation and effect of this resolution the following acts and proclamations, to wit, the act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel,' approved August 10, 1917, the amendment thereto entitled 'The Food Control and District of Columbia Rent act,' approved October 22, 1919, and the act known as the 'Trading with the Enemy act,' approved October 6, 1917; also the proclamation issued under the authority conferred by the acts herein excepted from the effect and operation of this resolution."

On June 4 the Senate, without a record vote and after making minor amendments, quickly adopted the above resolution.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARMENIA

THE HARBORD REPORT—CONGRESS DECLINES TO ACT

Pressure from Armenians resident in the United States, from educators and missionaries long interested in schools and propaganda work in that region of Turkey, from eminent friends of the Christian minorities ground under Turkish rule—men like Viscount Bryce—and from European nations disinclined to accept the burden of governing Armenia, whatever their ambitions and lusts for other sections of the Ottoman Empire may be, has steadily been exerted upon the Government of the United States since the opening of the Peace Conference to induce it to accept a "mandate." These advisers have differed as to the extent of the "mandate" to be accepted and the physical bounds of the old, yet young, nation to be conserved. From some quarters an appeal has come to extend the area of American occupation and take in Syria and Palestine. Other advisers would have the western republic become the League of Nations' policeman for Turkey, and thus abrogate all the secret treaties and partitions about which Great Britain, France, and Italy are contending.

As far back as 1919, President Wilson sent two missions into the Turkish domain to investigate and report to him on conditions there found. One of them, the Crane-King, reported on conditions in Syria and Palestine. It has not been made public yet. The other commission, headed by Major General J. G. Harbord, put its report before the President in terms, some of which have been disclosed. Congress expressly asked for this evidence in order that it might act intelligently in response to pressure incessantly being put upon it. On April 3 the President released the report, from which the following portions, having to do with the "mandate," are quoted.

REASONS AGAINST THE MANDATE

"First. The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war.

"Second. This region has been a battle ground of militarism and imperialism for centuries. There is every likelihood that ambitious nations will still maneuver for its control. It would weaken our position relative to the Monroe Doctrine and probably eventually involve us with a reconstituted

Russia. The taking of a mandate in this region would bring the United States into the politics of the old world, contrary to our tradition, a policy of keeping free of affairs in the Eastern hemisphere.

"Third. Humanitarianism should begin at home. There are a sufficient number of difficult situations which call for our action within the well-recognized spheres of American influence.

"Fourth. The United States has in no way contributed to and is not responsible for the conditions, political, social, or economic, that prevail in this region. It will be entirely consistent to decline the invitation.

"Fifth. American philanthropy and charity are worldwide. Such a policy would commit us to a policy of meddling or draw upon our philanthropy to the point of exhaustion.

"Sixth. Other powers, particularly Great Britain and Russia, have shown continued interest in the welfare of Armenia. Great Britain is fitted by experience and government, has great resources in money and trained personnel, and though she might not be as sympathetic to Armenian aspirations, her rule would guarantee security and justice. The United States is not capable of sustaining a continuity of foreign policy. One Congress cannot bind another. Even treaties can be nullified by cutting off appropriations. Non-partisanship is difficult to obtain in our government."

Great Expense Involved

"Seventh. Our country would be put to great expense, involving probably an increase of the army and navy. Large numbers of Americans would serve in a country of loathsome and dangerous diseases. It is questionable if railroads could for many years pay interest on investments in their very difficult construction. Capital for railroads would not go there except on government guarantee. The effort and money spent would get us more trade in nearer lands than we can hope to find in Russia and Roumania. Proximity and competition would increase the possibility of our becoming involved in conflict with the policies and ambitions of States which, now our friends, would be made our rivals.

"Eighth. Our spirit and energy can find scope in domestic enterprise or in lands south and west of ours. Intervention in the Near East would rob us of the strategic advantage of the Atlantic, which rolls between us and probable foes. Our reputation for fair dealing might be impaired. Efficient supervision of a mandate at such distance would be difficult or impossible. We do not need or wish further education in world politics.

"Ninth. Peace and justice would be equally assured under any other of the great powers.

"Tenth. It would weaken and dissipate our strength, which should be reserved for future responsibilities on the American continent and in the Far East. Our line of communication to Constantinople would be at the mercy of other naval powers, and especially of Great Britain, with Gibraltar and Malta, etc., on the route.

"Eleventh. These institutions have been respected, even by the Turks, throughout the war and the massacres, and sympathy and respect would be shown by any other mandatory.

"Twelfth. The Peace Conference has definitely informed the Turkish Government that it may expect to go under a mandate. It is not conceivable that the League of Nations would permit further uncontrolled rule by that thoroughly discredited government.

"Thirteenth. The first duty of America is to its own people and its near neighbors. Our country would be involved in this adventure for at least a generation, and in counting the cost Congress must be prepared to advance such sums, less such amounts as the Turkish revenues should afford, for the first five years, as follows: First year, \$275,000,000; second year, \$174,000,000; third year, \$123,750,000; fourth year, \$96,750,000; fifth year, \$85,750,000; total, \$756,000,000."

REASONS FOR THE MANDATE

"First. One of the chief contributors to the formation of a League of Nations, the United States, is morally bound to accept the obligations and responsibilities of a mandatory.